

In today's Jordan Times...

NGO team back from Iraq: Page 2
Jordan Weekly Calendar: Page 3
Twenty-seven who said 'no': Page 4
Khaled returns to Saudi Arabia: Page 5
Yamani on OPEC talks: Page 6
Refugees try to upgrade Jordanian football: Page 7
Haig reassures Asian allies: Page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية غير حزبية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be relatively hot, with light to moderate winds. In Aqaba winds will be northwesterly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight Low, Daytime High. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Aqaba 38. Sunset tonight: 6:48 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:30 a.m.

June 6, Number 1657

AMMAN, SATURDAY JUNE 20, 1981 - SHABAN 18, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Hassan: The challenges Islam faces

TOR'S NOTE: Al al-Bait Institute, the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research, was registered last Dec. 1. Its objective is to promote and carry out research into Islamic issues, with emphasis on the relevance of Islam to the modern world.

Islamic thought lagged behind developments? What do you think needs to be done; which questions do you think need to be addressed most urgently?

First of all, let me stress that questions relating to faith and metaphysical issues are not the concern of the academy per se. The academy is not a theological synod, it is not a college of cardinals, and it will not set itself up as a higher tribunal on theological issues.

The aim of the academy is to attract knowledgeable and experienced scholars from all over the Muslim World to address contemporary issues. Our concern is with the perceived needs of Muslim peoples and with the problems facing Muslim society, not with the question of belief among the mathabeh or theological schools of Islam.

A primary concern today is to address the challenge of materialism in Muslim society, which is not unrelated to the challenge of materialism in the world as a whole.

And when we say Muslim society, we have to accept that from country to country the phase of social development differs, from agricultural to proto-industrial, and the social values consequently differ and are affected by the relevant phases of development.

We tried during our discussions to do two things: first to focus on specific short-term projects, among them financial management in Islam, the questions of modern government under Islam and the attitude of Islam towards minorities.

In addition, we tried to adopt a long-term plan, which will involve support for such long-term projects as an encyclopaedia on Muslim civilisation, and an encyclopaedia on hadith, (the sayings of the prophet), as we consider the fount of wisdom to be the kitab (the Koran) and the sunna.

Modern, contemporary financial management, as related to the needs of Islamic peoples; the attempt to develop an interdependence and self-reliance between Islamic wealth, material wealth, and the potential of Muslim peoples, particularly in the poorer countries, which have often contributed manual and skilled labour to the new-found wealth of the Muslim World, is an extremely challenging task.

Where do we stand on such issues as the recycling of Islamic wealth? Is it purely a question of retaining this wealth, in its subterranean form, in terms of minerals, or is it a question of developing a more global understanding of the real and perceived needs of Muslim countries and, indeed, countries in the broader context of the South (as opposed to the industrialised North)?

(Continued on page 3)

U.N. condemns Israeli raid; U.S. joins unanimous vote

UNITED NATIONS, June 19 (Agencies) — The United States, traditionally Israel's strongest ally, voted in the U.N. Security Council today for a resolution that "strongly condemned" Israel's sneak attack on an Iraqi nuclear reactor. The 15-nation council adopted the resolution unanimously.

U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, who held her hand up to vote "yes," had worked out the resolution herself with Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'doun Hammadi.

She was the first council member to speak on it at the council's climactic meeting of a week's debate, held at Iraq's request, on the June 7 Israeli attack.

Others that voted for it were the Soviet Union, China, Britain, France, Ireland, Spain, East Germany, Mexico, Panama, Niger, Tunisia, Uganda, Japan and the Philippines.

The resolution said Iraq was "entitled to appropriate redress for the destruction" of the reactor, urged Israel to place its nuclear facilities under international safeguards against military uses, recognised Iraq's "sovereign right" to peaceful use of nuclear energy and called on Israel to refrain from similar attacks in the future.

Director General Sigvard Eklund of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, speaking before Mrs. Kirkpatrick, said his agency had inspected Iraq's nuclear facilities lately and "not found any evidence of any activity not in accordance with" the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

The treaty allows use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes but forbids diversion of fissionable materials to production of weapons. Iraq is a party to it but Israel is not.

U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick said Dr. Hammadi's "cooperative spirit, restrained positions and good will" had helped the United States in its search for a "reasonable outcome of the negotiations" in the council on a resolution.

Her speech was carefully balanced between remarks critical of and remarks friendly to Israel.

She told the council, "We were shocked by the Israeli air strike on the Iraqi nuclear facility, which we believed reflected and exacerbated deeper antagonisms in the region which, if not ameliorated, will continue to lead to outbreaks of violence."

"However," she quickly added, "although my government has condemned Israel's act, we know it is necessary to take into account the context of this action as well as its consequences."

She then quoted U.S. President Ronald Reagan's remark at a news conference Wednesday that "Israel might have sincerely believed it was a defensive move" in view of the facts that Iraq had never recognised Israel nor signed a ceasefire with it.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said her government was committed to working with the council to remove obstacles to peace.

"We made clear from the outset that the United States will support reasonable actions by this body which might be likely to contribute to the pacification of the region," she declared.

"We also made clear that my government would approve no decision that harmed Israel's basic interests, was unfairly punitive, or created new obstacles to peace and lasting peace."

The text of the letter which His Majesty King Hussein sent to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on June 10 was distributed at the United Nations yesterday as a Security Council document.

Other messages, also distributed as Security Council documents included the resolutions of the emergency Arab League foreign ministers' conference held in Baghdad on June 11, a statement issued by the foreign ministers of Southeast Asian countries, and a statement issued by an extraordinary meeting of the Non-aligned States Coordination Bureau.

A "clear violation" of the resolution said the council "strongly condemns the military attack by Israel as a clear violation of the (Continued on page 2)

Praise for Hammadi

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Arab states urge a look at Israeli atomic plant

DAMASCUS, June 19 (R) — An Arab nuclear conference called today for international inspection of Israel's nuclear installations where, Arab states believe, atomic weapons are produced.

The call was made in a statement issued at the end of the four-day conference, the first of its kind. The proceedings were overshadowed by Israel's air raid on a nuclear plant in Iraq on June 7.

The statement called on the United Nations to set up a committee with the help of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inspect Israeli nuclear installations and "expose (their) aggressive nature."

Israel has not signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and does not allow the IAEA to inspect its nuclear research centre near Dimona in the Naqab Desert.

Israel justified its air raid by saying Iraq planned to make atomic bombs at its research centre, which Baghdad said was for peaceful purposes only. The Damascus conference denounced the raid as a "very dangerous criminal act."

The conference, attended by 10 Arab states, including Jordan, and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), called for all firms supplying Israeli nuclear installations to be blacklisted.

The final statement urged cooperation among Arab countries aimed at acquiring nuclear technology and exploiting it for peaceful purposes, especially for generating electricity.

The conference established a committee from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Organisation of

Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) and the Arab Organisation for Mineral Resources to help Arab countries planning to set up nuclear power stations.

It called on phosphate-producing Arab countries to study prospects for extracting uranium contained in phosphate deposits.

A "clear violation" of the resolution said the council "strongly condemns the military attack by Israel as a clear violation of the (Continued on page 2)

2 satellites launched by European booster

PARIS, June 19 (A.P.) — Western Europe launched two satellites into orbit today, breaking a quarter-century of superpower dominance in such achievements and demonstrating that a consortium of smaller countries is ready to battle the United States for a share of the booming space telecommunications market.

The three-stage Ariane launcher lifted off toward the east from its equatorial jungle base in Kourou, French Guiana, and sent an Indian-built telecommunications satellite and a European weather satellite into earth orbit.

"This means space is no longer the exclusive preserve of a few powerful nations but now belongs to all of humanity," said an exultant Michel Bignier, director of space and transport systems for the European Space Agency (ESA).

ESA said the Ariane programme is the Arab Satellite Communications Organisation, which has plans to use the booster to launch a pan-Arab telecommunications satellite capable of providing 7,000 telephone channels, seven international television channels and one com-

munity television broadcast channel. Once completed, the ArabSat project would enable Jordanians to pick up television broadcasts from any Arab country and to telephone friends from Morocco to Kuwait by direct dialing.

Today's test launch was Ariane's third, and its success produced a wave of relief and applause from the ESA technicians, engineers and administrators gathered at the National Centre for Space Studies (CNES) design headquarters at Evry, a Paris suburb, where they watched a direct television transmission of the liftoff.

The last time they had gathered there in May, they watched in stunned silence as the second Ariane test rocket burst into flames seconds after leaving the pad. The first test on Dec. 24, 1978, in which the rocket carried no satellites, had been a success.

The \$1.6-billion Ariane programme has as major participants France, which contributes 63.7 per cent, and West Germany, which pays 20.12 per cent. The other nations involved are Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, Britain, Sweden and Switzerland.

If you know where this man is, please call Iran

AN, June 19 (R) — Iranian forces searched today for Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, missing for more than a week and facing an impeachment in parliament tomorrow, the whereabouts of the old president, virtually a mystery in his own country, re-emerged in a revolutionary press office, which reported that Mr. Bani-Sadr was in a village near the border with Iraq, said today. "We still have no information on the whereabouts of the president," a spokesman for the prosecutor general said. "We are searching for him in the area of the border with Iraq. The prosecutor had no present to issue an arrest warrant."

"First, the Majlis (parliament) must declare the president politically incompetent and Ayatollah (Ruhollah) Khomeini must sign his dismissal," the spokesman said.

"Then, at that time, when he is no longer president of our country, the judicial power should decide whether or not to put him on trial. If it decides yes, then the revolutionary prosecutor can issue a warrant for his arrest."

The spokesman said of Mr. Bani-Sadr: "He is still our president, he is still respected, and we hope he stops these games."

The news that the prosecutor lost track of the president in Tehran on Tuesday sparked rumours in the capital that Mr. Bani-Sadr was variously in Turkey, in his hometown of Hamadan in western Iran, or in the southern city of Shiraz. None of the rumours could be substantiated.

Former prime minister Mehdi Bazargan, like the president an opponent of Iran's clergy-dominated government, said he did not know whether Mr. Bani-Sadr was still in the country or had fled.

"But I think it is improbable that he has gone out of the country," Mr. Bazargan said through an aide.

The only certain fact was that Mr. Bani-Sadr had not been seen in public since Thursday last week.

The Majlis, Iran's single-chamber parliament, planned to begin debate on Mr. Bani-Sadr's competence to remain president at 7 a.m. tomorrow.



Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr

Determination of his incompetence by a two-thirds majority of the Majlis, where most deputies have demanded the death of the president, would clear the way for a decision by Ayatollah Khomeini on whether Mr. Bani-Sadr should stay in office.

Army likes Bani-Sadr but won't fight to save him

IRAN, June 19 (R) — Iran's army, purged by the revolution that toppled the old regime, are repeatedly pledging allegiance to Ayatollah Khomeini during the convulsions over President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr.

At a rare press conference hours after Mr. Bani-Sadr was stripped of his military command, the joint chiefs praised their former commander in chief but were at pains to renounce any idea of intervention in politics by the armed forces.

Defence Minister Kavad Fakouri, a colonel who also commands the air force, said the armed forces were strongly opposed to becoming a politico-military force.

Gen. Valliollah Fallah, named Mr. Bani-Sadr's successor as commander in chief, said no change in command could affect the performance of the troops, although he acknowledged sentiment in the armed forces for the president.

In the tense hours before Ayatollah Khomeini removed control of the armed forces from the president, the joint staff had already declared their position. In a communique, they stated their "steepest determination and firm will" in their loyalty to the ayatollah.

In the early stages of the revolution that brought down the Shah, army units including the Shah's royal guard battled demonstrators in the streets.

But as the movement against the Shah gathered momentum, the air force joined the uprising and fought against the royal guards. Later, other military units put down their arms and handed over their equipment and garrisons to the revolutionaries.

President Bani-Sadr frequently visited his troops on the war fronts and conferred with his divisional commanders in the field.

At the start of the Gulf war last September, he secured the release from prison of dozens of senior officers accused of complicity in an abortive coup attempt which had been exposed in July.

This move was strongly criticised by the clergy, but it earned him the gratitude of the armed forces. But as opposition to him from the dominant clergy mounted, soldiers said winning the war against Iraq was more important than his political survival.

A Reuters correspondent, during a three-day government-sponsored tour of the southern war zone last week, found dismay among some soldiers at the president's demotion.

But they said their first loyalty in wartime was to the country and Ayatollah Khomeini.

"I used to support Bani-Sadr," said a Western-educated technician in Ahwaz, capital of Khuzestan Province, "but I have changed my mind since he started going against the Imam (Ayatollah Khomeini)."

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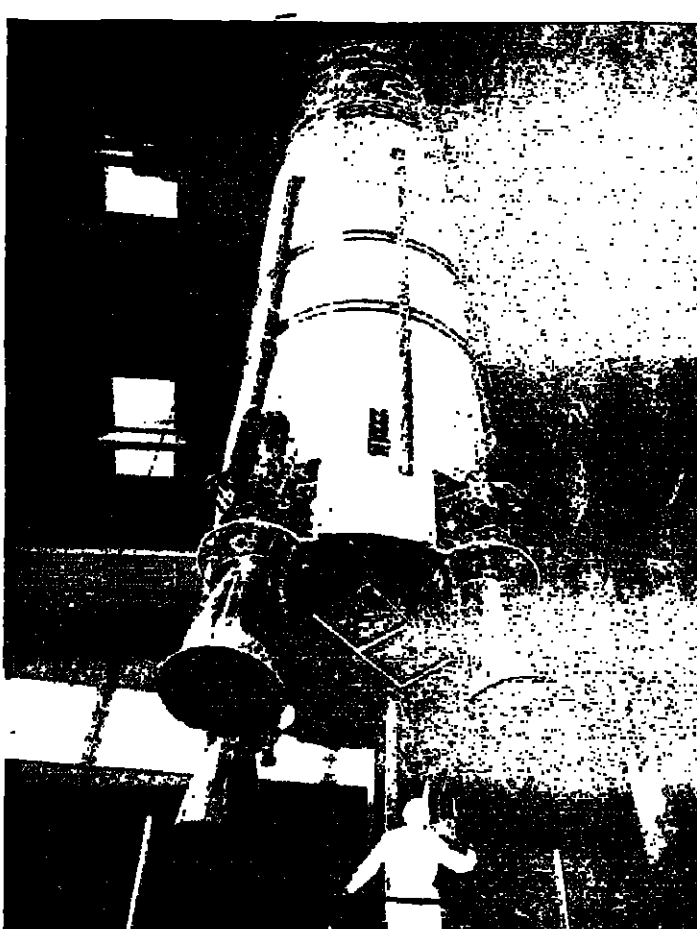
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The army and the people enjoyed a honeymoon when troops rallied to the revolutionary cause before the Shah fell. (Gamma photo)



The first stage of the Ariane rocket

NATIONAL

NCC team returns after fruitful talks in Baghdad

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — The President of the National Consultative Council (NCC), Mr. Ahmad Al Tarawneh, has called for increased Arab meetings and the unification of Arab ranks to study the dangerous situation in the Arab World and to adopt an appropriate position towards new developments, particularly in the aftermath of the recent Zionist aggression on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.



Mr. Ahmad Al Tarawneh under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, Mr. Tarawneh said.

Mr. Tarawneh was answering questions by the Petra correspondent following his return to Amman and that of the NCC delegation from Baghdad yesterday, in response to an invitation from the president of the Iraqi National Council, Mr. Na'im Haddad.

Mr. Tarawneh said that during the visit, the NCC delegation met with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein who explained the developments of the situation in the eastern flank of the Arab Nation. President Saddam Hussein reaffirmed his appreciation of Jordan's stand of supporting Iraq

ister, Mr. Taha Yassin Ramadan, and several Iraqi officials.

Mr. Tarawneh said he had addressed the Iraqi National Council and expressed the solidarity of Jordan's monarch, government and people with fraternal Iraq in its just battle to regain its usurped national rights in the eastern flank of the Arab Homeland as well as its struggle against the Zionist enemy.

He also called on the Arab Nation to firmly support, without hesitation, the Iraqi brethren in the war imposed on the Arab Nation by Iran.

Mr. Tarawneh asserted the significance of Arab strength in preserving the rights of the Arab Nation, pointing out that such strength can only be achieved by Arab unity and faith in God, the homeland and its people as well as persistent action to use advanced technology.

He also said that the Iraqi economy has not been affected by the war which has been going on for ten months now.

Ceremony at Hussein Youth City



The chief of the Hashemite Royal Court, Mr. Ahmad Al Lawzi, congratulates one of the new Arab College graduates while the chairman of the college's board of trustees, Mr. Mohammad Nazzal Al Armouti, looks on at the ceremony at Hussein Youth City Thursday.

1,279 students graduate from Arab College

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — The Chief of the Hashemite Royal Court, Mr. Ahmad Al Lawzi, patronised yesterday the graduation ceremony of the fifth class of students of the Arab College for 1980-81 at the Al Hussein Youth City.

Mr. Lawzi made a speech at the graduation ceremony praising the efforts of the Arab College staff and drawing the attention of the graduates to the enormity of the Zionist challenge facing the existence and culture of the Arabs.

Board of Trustees, Mr. Mohammad Nazzal Al Armouti, also made a speech pointing out that the college is specialised in training technicians in the vocational, educational, commercial and engineering fields in order to qualify the needed manpower for the development of the country and the advancement of the Jordanian society.

At the end of the ceremony, Mr. Lawzi distributed degrees to the 1,279 graduates and awards to the excellent graduates.

Interior minister patronises Islamic College graduation



Mr. Suleiman Arar

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — The 34th class of the Islamic Scientific College students today graduated at a ceremony at Al Hussein Youth City. The ceremony, patronised by Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar, started with reciting verses of the Quran and the national anthem.

One of the teachers delivered a speech in which he referred to the great role of teaching in creating a new generation to serve the nation.

The interior minister delivered a speech clarifying the importance of science to prepare youth to their service the fatherland. He praised the role of the Jordanian educated youth to establish the country.

At the end of the ceremony, president of the administrative council of the Islamic Culture Society Mohammad Ali Budeir distributed degrees to 129 graduates of the college.

Attending the celebration were a number of officials, the principal and teachers of the college, and relatives of the graduates.

During current five-year plan Housing Corp. to build 3,000 new homes a year

By Phyllis Hughes
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan's Housing Corporation is planning to build 3,000 new homes annually during the current five-year plan.

low-cost housing for the lower income groups.

At the moment, the Housing Corporation has 13 projects under way all over the country, and they have just signed a contract for work on the JD 80 million housing project at Abu Nusair, 15 kilometres north of Amman.

Mr. Hamdalla Nabulsi, director general of the Housing Corporation, explained would be spending JD 100 million on new housing in the years.

He said their aims were to meet new demands created by population growth, ease development and urban improvements and replace inadequate buildings.

Their new major projects involve building the floor workers employ Queen Alia Airport, construction and due to be completed next year.

At the moment a population growth in Jordan is 5.6 per cent. An average family of 5-6 people and how to meet these needs.

All new units, such as being built near the Jordanian customs department, sewerage facilities, gas and electricity, just in Nusair homes.

Mr. Nabulsi said that the Housing Corporation will be concentrating on providing homes for low to middle income groups. It will build 25 per cent of new homes during the five-year plan. The Housing Corporation is working with organisations such as the Arab Bank, the Arab Fund, the Teachers' Fund, the Jordan Valley Authority and the Ministry of Finance to raise the remaining 50 per cent of the cost.

Private developers favourable conditions for building it.

Mr. Nabulsi is justifiably proud of the record of the Housing Corporation since it was set up in 1967. "We have to carry out feasibility studies, plan the projects, finance them and build them," he said. "I think that we have made a good headway in the past few years."

"Our priorities in the next five years will be the Queen Alia Airport, the Ma'an, Mafraq and other projects for as few as 500 homes. The Abu Nusair project is a 6,500 homes."

"This shows you the progress that we have made in a very short time."

Parliamentary team leaves for Iraq under Talhouni

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — A Jordanian parliamentary delegation under the Speaker of the

Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, left Amman this evening for Baghdad to attend the extraordinary meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union scheduled to be held in Baghdad on Sunday at the request of the President of the Iraqi National Council to discuss

the treacherous Israeli aggression on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Mr. Talhouni told Petra that the President of the Iraqi National Council, Mr. Na'im Haddad, has asked for an emergency meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union in Baghdad to discuss the Israeli aggression.

Mr. Talhouni said Jordan immediately accepted the invitation to convene the meeting as soon as

possible to discuss the blatant Israeli aggression which violates all ethical values and international laws. He also said he will address the meeting which will last four days.

The delegation includes Mohammad Al Farhan Al Obeidat, Mohammad Abu Tayeh, Mohammad Minwir Al Hadid, Ahmad Al Khalil, and Faisal Ibn Jazi, members of the Upper House of Parliament.

Call for Begin's Nobel Peace Prize to be withdrawn

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — Palestinian writer and journalist Mrs. Raymonda Tawil has appealed to the Nobel Prize Committee to withdraw the Nobel Peace Prize from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin for his aggressive in human acts.

Mrs. Tawil told Petra that she has cabled the General Secretariat of the Nobel Prize Committee appealing for withdrawal of the prize from Mr. Begin because the

prize was originally designated to those who serve mankind and work for world peace, while Mr. Begin's barbarous acts based on racism and Nazism have proven that he is working against peace and killing old people and innocent children of the Palestinians.

Mrs. Tawil called on all international cultural and humanitarian organisations and bodies and the world liberation and peace movements to act to support this

just request and to exercise pressure to withdraw the Nobel Prize from Mr. Begin because this prize should be restricted to those who serve mankind and peace and should not be awarded to murderers.

Mrs. Tawil said that Arab intellectuals, thinkers and writers and their associations should act on the international level to press for withdrawing the prize from Mr. Begin and exposing him before the world public.

INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS

JORDAN MEDICAL CORPORATION is inviting international contractors and local contractors associated with international contractors to obtain prequalification forms for submitting tenders for the construction of Queen Alia Hospital, Doctors' office building, nurses' residence and utility plant. These forms may be obtained from the owner between the hours of 09.00 and 14.00 on SATURDAY the 20th June 1981 through TUESDAY the 30th June 1981. Completed forms must be returned to the owner by THURSDAY the 23rd July 1981.

Qualified contractors will receive Tender Documents by first week of October. Tender submission date will be in the first week of December 1981.

Preference will be given to contractors with experience in Hospital construction.

Project: Queen Alia Hospital Amman - Jordan.

Owner: Jordan Medical Corporation, P.O. Box 19292, Amman - Jordan. Attn: Khaled Bseiso, General Director. Tel: 62448, 68448. Tlx: 22195 JOMEKO JO.

Architects and Engineers: Henningson, Durham and Richardson, International, Inc. P.O. Box 2902, Amman - Jordan.

Project Description:

Hospital:

Private 150-bed general acute care hospital, Appr. 16,000 SM, 7 levels, 4 elevators, group I equipment, includes 4 X-Ray rooms and Nuclear Medicine, 4 operating rooms, 2 delivery rooms, ICU, laundry, cafeteria, piped-in medical gases, air-conditioning throughout, reinforced concrete pan joint structure, limestone facing, aluminium window frames with bronze glass, interior partitions - plaster on metal studs, suspended acoustical panel ceilings, vinyl tile floors.

Doctors' Office Buildings:

Appr. 1650 SM, 3 levels, 1 elevator, air-conditioning throughout, reinforced concrete structure, limestone facing.

Nurses' Residence:

Appr. 1750 SM, 4 levels, 1 elevator, reinforced concrete structure, limestone facing, central heating.

Site:

3.9 hectares, 250 M of concrete drives, 3 lighted parking lots for 160 cars total, lawn sprinkler system.

.39 hectare new tree reserve, 800 cubic meter water reservoir, 125 SM enclosed waste treatment facility.

Construction Time:

Approximate construction time is expected to be 20 months from the date of signature of contract with selected contractor.

WANTED

Male or female nurse to work on Queen Alia International Airport site. Applicants should have adequate experience and be fluent in both Arabic and English.

Please contact Abu Michael on 25831

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- B. One G.E. refrigerator, "NO FROST" 21 cu.ft. with combination freezer, mustard colour, with transformer 110/22 V.
- C. One Swedish bed/cupboard/writing desk/chest in drawers combination for children, all through Scandinavian wood.
- D. One tea-trolley on casters made from bamboo/glass.
- E. One Datsun car, model J160 (1977), about 40,000 kms. duty already paid.
- F. One VW (Volkswagen) model 1303 S (1973), about 50,000 kms. Duty not paid.
- G. One (corner) sofa consisting of 6 separate units and one settee—all in excellent condition solid OAK wood and rich upholstery, beautiful Scandinavian design.

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Amman - Jordan

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B. Three bedrooms, living, diningroom, kitchen and two baths, independent heating with telephone.

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b) Shamsani, near Birds' Garden.

Please contact Tel. 41443 - 42261.

JD 125 million for new roads in the current five-year plan

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works has called for attention to road construction in the current five-year plan, and some JD 125 million have been allocated for projects in the five-year plan, according to its Minister, Awni Al Masri.

He told the Jordanian press that the ministry completed several dangerous intersections, widened and reconstructed several roads, and a tunnel will be constructed at a cost of JD 10 million. They are expected to be completed by the end of the year.

He said studies and designs for bridges and tunnels at other intersections, such as the University of Jordan Highway, will be made.

Mr. Masri indicated that the ministry is currently studying to open a major ring road around the city and that the tender for some JD 4 million will be issued soon.

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مكتبة الامم المتحدة

JORDAN WEEKLY CALENDAR

(Week of June 20-26) EXHIBITIONS

TUESDAY, June 23: The British Council presents an exhibition entitled "City Reflections" displaying photographs of the City of London by Brian Wigginton. The artist photographs reflections of buildings within surfaces of others and so explores the relationships between them.

FILMS

SATURDAY, June 20, and SUNDAY, June 21: The French Cultural Centre presents "L'Affiche Rouge" (1976). Film tells the story of an execution during the German occupation of France in 1944. The show starts at 7:30 p.m., at the centre in Jabal Luw-eibdeh. (In French, with Arabic sub-titles).

***** The Goethe Institute presents a series of films, each starts at 8 p.m., at the institute in Jabal Amman according to the following schedule:**

MONDAY, June 22: "The Flying Doctors of East Africa" (1968), in Arabic, and "Agüree—the Wrath of God" (1972), in German, with Arabic sub-titles.

TUESDAY, June 23: "The Great Ecstasy of Steiner" (1974), in German, with Arabic sub-titles.

LECTURE

TUESDAY, June 23: The Friends of Archaeology in cooperation with the American Centre for Oriental Research, presents an illustrated lecture entitled "Wadi El Hassa Survey 1981". Dr. B. MacDonald will give the lecture at 7 p.m., at the ACOR.

VIDEOTAPE PROGRAMME

TUESDAY, June 23: The American Centre presents a videotape program of CBS television news for the past week. The tape will be shown at noon and 4 p.m., at the centre's auditorium, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

Hassan: 'Our concern is with the needs of Muslims'

(Continued from page 1)

Concerning modern government, we are trying to study more closely the position of Islamic scholars on the concept of shura (counsel or consultation) and egalitarianism, as we look in this country, and in many other countries, to evolving towards greater participation.

But how can we get away from the feeling that voluntary participation in the creation of a Muslim society in any Muslim country today is rendered difficult or almost impossible by the fact that the industrialised North, which polarises our thinking, expects us to move into some form of liberal socialism overnight, discarding our values and our supposedly "wrong" concepts of egalitarianism and participation?

Indeed, an attitude and a state of mind exists in the industrial North that Islam is to be confronted for its undemocratic approach, which, to the aware Muslim thinker and scholar, is a totally unfair and uninformed position to take.

The third point which needs immediate study, and on which the conference agreed about the need for movement, was the attitude of Islam towards minorities. I believe that a great deal has to be done in defining the true spirit of Islam in its attitude towards coexistence with minorities.

In all these three studies, the common denominator will be not so much tolerance, but giving recognition to rights where they exist; and in particular, in courageously facing and understanding ethnocentric disturbances and balkanisation as characteristic of the contemporary world we live in. The goal of coexistence between Arabs, Muslim and Christian alike; and the attitude of Islam, as the seal of the three monotheistic religions, to Judaism and Christianity, should be clearly restated at a very confused time in the transition of studies on the Arab World and the Muslim World.

I say transition with particular reference to the trend in the world today to study the Muslim World in terms of ethnic break-up rather than in terms of a common approach to problems which are not unfamiliar to other societies.

If we look today at the world as a whole — say Canada or Ireland — we find that the question of ethnic breakup is not peculiar to this part of the world. The question of intolerance, if it exists, is not peculiar to this part of the world. The question is really how, in the spirit of true Islam, we return to giving rights and credit where they are due. I think in that sense we have made a sound beginning.

The initiative to set up the academy comes at a time when the misinterpretation of Islam is deepened by the reference — particularly in the Zionist lexicon — to "Arab and Islamic imperialism."

To us Arabs and Muslims who suffer from the occupation of the Aqsa Mosque and other holy places in Jerusalem, it appears strange that such terminology should be used. But such terminology relates basically to the material strength of the Muslim world since the "oil boom" and its associated position of influence, and not the reality of the increasing isolation of Muslims and the occupation of Arab and Muslim lands.

Q. The creed of Islam, the basic religion, is a matter of faith and is above question; but what is in question is our understanding and interpretation of some of the issues affecting our daily life in keeping with the Koran. What is the scope for interpretation in this?

A. The subject matter for future studies is motivated by the wealth of Islamic studies existing today, on such topics as science and education, and — as described by a Muslim author — the contemporary Islamic approach to old antagonisms. And there I would say the old antagonisms apply to the Christian world as well.

How does religion address science and education, or the question of modernisation versus Westernisation? An Islamic viewpoint is required in working out a new approach to the role of women in Islamic society, in addressing the question of their legal, economic and social rights, and in working out a new approach to the question of parenthood and the responsibilities thereof, and in defining the position of Islam towards labour and voluntary work or shadow work.

The scope is limitless for such studies which require a data base; this will be the first activity of the academy, to bring together studies on these and other related subjects. The academy will focus its attention on sending scholars for graduate work in other Islamic countries; and, indeed, in non-Islamic countries, for such comparative studies. And I hope that a quorum of knowledge can gradually be built up in the Al-al-Bait Institute, whereby we sponsor studies of this kind and acknowledge, on a biannual basis, prominent research by Muslim scholars.

I believe that the concerns expressed here are shared by scholars in Morocco, Malaysia, Indonesia, Sudan and Senegal. But we do not have a South-South communication of ideas and comparative experiments in social, economic and scientific progress in the Islamic context. The time has come for us to find ourselves in terms of the data base that is so essential, and in terms of a meeting of like-minded contributors to this new step, to this new hope.

Q. Will the academy be addressing itself to Arab, Islamic and Third World problems rather than issues which affect the industrialised nations. It will focus on current problems facing part or all of the Third World?

A. In as much as the Islamic and Third World nations are a part of the international community, we will certainly have to comment on issues such as science and technology, for example; and our position on self-reliance as related to the know-how that we have to build up in our countries and in our nation.

Yet I believe that the first step towards the dialogue that is so essential with the international community is an assessment of where we are and how we can better plan — through individual contacts, such as the meeting held here in Amman, and through institutional contacts between the academy and other institutes and research centres — a programme of action whereby invitations to dialogue could be more scientifically accepted and where a Muslim viewpoint could be transmitted on the basis of scholarship and research.

But to go anywhere, I think that collective self-reliance, for the time being, in terms of our societies, has to be emphasised. And for that we have to identify the needs of the Muslim Umma, Arab and non-Arab.

Q. I wanted to sound out your personal opinion on such broad topics as to what might be the political, social and economic order under Islam. How do you envisage the position of Islam on social justice, on the state, on political freedom, the freedom of speech, private property, private enterprise, control of the means of production, transfer of technology, the relations between the sexes. Would you like to answer any of these questions?

A. Well, as I said, I am not in a position to answer any of them. It is premature to attempt to do so, in the sense that it is up to the academy to address at least some of these questions in terms of the studies sponsored. The academy will of course try to put

together a data base, and I think that some of the questions that you are asking have already been answered by Muslim scholars.

The problem is how do we popularise these positions taken by eminent Muslim scholars and bring them closer to the general public. How does the general public know what that position is?

If we rely purely on our own scholars, in the Jordanian context, we will obviously not be able to cover, in terms of scholarship, the myriad of questions that come to mind. But if we identify the wealth of Islamic research as it exists, and in addition to that establish bridges of exchange of thought between ourselves and Muslim scholars in other Muslim countries, in a very short time we will make available a great deal of extremely valuable material which will lead to increasing the self-confidence of many sectors of our society on a number of issues.

Q. Will there be an attempt to decide between different trends, different opinions and issue, shall we say, one orthodox opinion?

A. As I said, this is not a college of cardinals, it is not a synod. It does not attempt to do, for example, what *Majma' Al Fiqh*, the society of theology in Saudi Arabia, does. Nor, for that matter, is it trying to be a higher tribunal on such issues. The academy represents a scholarly approach by Muslim theologians and scholars in different disciplines who will address, as I said, a few short-term perceived needs and initiate, God willing, a longer-term process of scholarship which will, I hope, certainly extend longer than our lifetimes.

The following are the 13 full members of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research who have been named so far:

Dr. Naserredin Al Assad	Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al F-ha-yyat
Sheikh Ibrahim Qattan	Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Dourfi
Dr. Ihsan Abbas	Dr. Abdul 'arim 'halifah
Mr. Akram Zu'aiter	Dr. Abdul 'arim Gharaybeh
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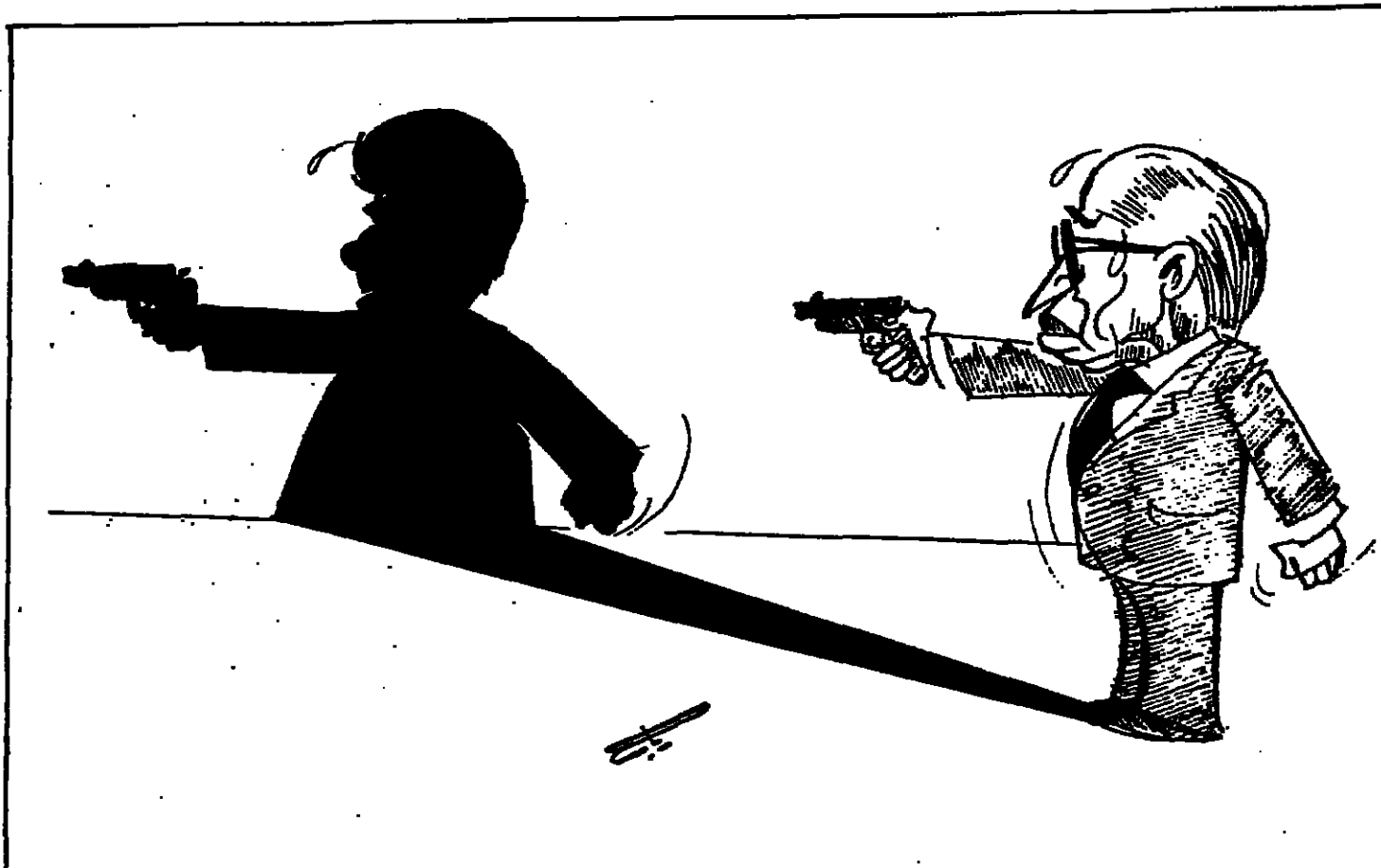
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 An independent daily newspaper published by the Jordan Press Foundation.
 Responsible Editor: **MOHAMMAD AMAD**
 Managing Editor: **MAHMOUD AL YASSIN**
 Editorial and advertising offices: **JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION**
 P.O. Box 671B, Amman, Jordan.
 Telephone: 67171-2-3-4
 Telex: 22497 Al-Raj JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman.
 Jordan Times is published daily except on public holidays and subscription rates are available from the advertising department.



BUSINESS HORIZON
Jordan Petroleum Refinery shares

By Fahed Fatah

Why did not the price of the shares of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) rise sharply as did other shares of strong Jordanian shareholding companies?

As a matter of fact, the price of JPRC shares is not too depressed; they are now selling at around JD 8,360 a share, i.e. 67% over the nominal value of JD 5,000. However, this price did not improve along with the rising trend of Jordanian stocks in general and is below the price paid by new subscribers, which was JD 8,500 including a premium of JD 3,500.

We can cite the following reasons:

- 1- The repeated distribution of free shares. The owner of an original share received three free shares, and thus is now holding four shares. The original share, bought at JD 5 upon the starting of the company, is now four shares; the market value is equal to JD 33,440 or 566 per cent above the historical cost. This is a substantial capital growth over 20 years.
- 2- Shareholding companies must understand that the distribution of free shares by revaluation of fixed assets or capitalisation of reserves is a mere illusion and does not increase the real equity nor the share in the company profits.
- 3- The financial structure, capitalisation and leverage of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company is not ideal. Paid-up capital is excessive, in relation to the size of the company and the volume of its annual sales. It would have been more advantageous to the shareholders if the company were able to expand by borrowing rather than by the issuance of even more shares.
- 4- The management of the company does not provide adequate information to the shareholders. The company lacks a modern accounting system. Its published financial statements are so backward and primitive in both presentation and classification that the financial analyst cannot extract the essential information such as elements of production, initiative and market distribution costs, an established fact of the governmental authority which decide on the price of fuel products, do have at their disposal necessary accounting existing information.

We have repeatedly criticised this situation and urged the management to conduct a full survey of the company's performance. We have repeatedly urged the management to conduct a full survey of the company's performance. We have repeatedly urged the management to conduct a full survey of the company's performance.

Fair & forceful

It is heartening to hear the words of French President Francois Mitterrand, who has spelled out his belief that the Palestinian people have the right to a homeland that can ultimately become a sovereign state. Mr. Mitterrand is careful to say that a Palestinian state must coexist with an Israeli state, but he does not fall into the trap — so favoured by American politicians — of looking at the Middle East only through the eyes of Israel. The view of Mr. Mitterrand is also the view of the vast majority of Arab states: that the historic conflict in Palestine can be justly resolved by the creation of a Palestinian state in part of mandated Palestine, thereby giving the Palestinian people the opportunity to exercise their right to national self-determination in conditions of freedom and on their own national soil.

The acceptance of Palestinian national rights and their implementation are two different things, however, and we look forward to a foreign policy of the Mitterrand government that will be more activist and more forceful than what we have had from Europe during the past few years. An important role that the new Socialist regime in France can now play would be to use its considerable political creditworthiness in Israel to move the Israelis into a negotiating mood. If the statesmanship of Mr. Mitterrand's words can be followed up by equally forceful and fair deeds, the area might witness the emergence of the "impartial mediator" that has been so sorely lacking in recent years. The gap between the Israeli-American camp and the Arab camp needs such a mediator if it is to be bridged.

GUEST COMMENTARY

'With U.S. knowledge and approval'

By Al Ra'i columnist Tareq Masarweh

IT IS NOT TRUE that the Americans had no advance knowledge of the Israeli air raid on Baghdad. The fact that they had given Tel Aviv F-15 and F-16 planes, which have longer ranges than the sphere of any possible conflict with Jordan and Syria, is in itself a result of American-Israeli coordination to strike at Baghdad and what is farther away than Baghdad.

It is also not true that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was sincere when he requested the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to consider whether Israel had violated the U.S. Arms Export Control Act, which restricts the use of U.S.-supplied weapons "solely for internal security, for legitimate self-defence and to permit (Israel) to participate in regional or collective arrangements or measures consistent with the Charter of the United Nations." Cyrus Vance asked for the same thing in 1978 when Israel started to use sophisticated American weapons to strike at Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, but no one in Washington could reach any result, except the same conclusion: giving more grants of weapons to Israel to enable it to carry out more acts of aggression on the region and to humiliate the peoples of the Middle East.

It is also not true that the suspension of delivery of four F-16s to Israel can be an indication that the United States may adopt a less naster stand towards the Arabs. Such a suspension will only fool the Arabs, exactly as the current president of the European Economic Community's Council of Ministers, Mr. Van Der Klaauw, is doing. Mr. Van Der Klaauw has spent his term of office in "exploratory" trips to the Middle East in order not to adopt a stand embarrassing to the Netherlands government vis-a-vis its commitments to Europe's Zionists. The same applies to Philip Habib's "reconciliatory" mission in Lebanon to resolve the "missiles crisis in the Bekaa Valley."

The real U.S. position will be pronounced at the U.N. Security Council: "yes" to verbal denunciation of Israel, and "no" to any sanctions against Israel, even if these sanctions are prompted by Israel's violation of the American laws themselves or the U.N. Charter.

The American real position in unlimited support to Israel to carry out unlimited aggression in the region.

This is the American position which we want to understand, but do not want to confront or deal with inasmuch as it is hostile to the Arab cause, to the aspirations and future of the Arabs.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The most that the U.N. Security Council can be expected to come up with in view of the pending U.S. veto is a mere condemnation of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and a demand that Israel pay compensation to Iraq and allow the International Agency for Nuclear Energy to inspect the Israeli nuclear reactor in Dimona.

The futility of such a resolution is made clear by the continued Israeli practices in occupied Jerusalem and other occupied territories despite innumerable U.N. resolutions of stiff condemnation.

Condemnation without punishment does not amount to more than a warning. Moreover, a warning which is indefinitely repeated without developing into punishment encourages the aggressor and turns into a warning to his victim. This is what the Security Council resolution on acts of Israeli aggression have come to because Washington has threatened to use its veto every time it felt Israel was in danger of being punished.

For years, the Arabs have believed that the United States was using its veto to protect Israel. It is now clear that Washington is using its veto to protect itself rather than Israel because the misfortunes that have befallen the Arabs all these years are acts of U.S. aggression, which take shape in Israeli practices.

It is time that the Arabs dealt with Washington as an enemy which is obstructing a just, peaceful solution in the Middle East and is responsible for Israeli aggression. The Arabs should take the appropriate measures toward the United States both inside and outside the United Nations, especially on the Arab arena.

The Arabs must squarely deal with the fact that the United States is the author of the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, for the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories and for the continued occupation of our land. It provides Israel with the sophisticated weapons and funds necessary for such acts of aggression.

U.S. aggression against us, then, is not new and we must take measures against its authors as well as against those who commit it.

AL DUSTOUR: President Mitterrand's strong condemnation of the Israeli air raid against Iraq and the Security Council debates on a suitable stand to be adopted against Israel are eclipsed, despite their importance, by the departure of U.S. envoy Philip Habib from the region because of the dangers to which his absence points.

Just as Israel took advantage of his first absence to attack the Iraqi nuclear reactor, it may take advantage of his present absence to attack the Syrian missiles in the Bekaa Valley and escalate its military operations in southern Lebanon on the strength of President Reagan's supportive statements which justified the Israeli air raid against Iraq and claimed that the Syrian missiles are a threat to the Zionist entity.

This possibility makes it incumbent on the Arabs to be prepared to confront any new Zionist aggression or contingency without being deceived by the promises made by foreign powers and without awaiting international moves to reach the desired settlement in the region.

President Mitterrand yesterday alluded to a French role in the Middle East. This was preceded by Reagan's claim that the Israeli raid on Baghdad indicated the necessity for a conclusive Middle East settlement. These statements were, in turn, preceded by talk of a European initiative, but enthusiasm for such an initiative was soon lost. As for the Soviet proposal of convening an international conference to settle the Middle East issue, it was coldly received.

We wonder why it is that the necessity for a Middle East settlement and initiatives to achieve it only appear when Israel faces a diplomatic predicament as a result of an act of aggression it has waged against the Arabs.

If the Arab countries neglect to unify their efforts and capabilities and to formulate a determined, unified stand to impose their will, other countries will continue to take advantage of Arab weaknesses, and Israel will continue to be able to strike at any part of the Arab Nation.

The Group of 27

By Peretz Kidron

Gadi Algazi, the most prominent of the 27 young Israelis who refused to serve as soldiers in the occupied territories, has been released from military prison. But this unique protest will not be forgotten.

SERVICE IN the army has always played a prominent role in the Israeli ethos. The young Israeli is brought up to see military service as a sacred duty. Growing out of the clandestine traditions of the pre-state Jewish underground movements (Haganah, Palmach, Etzel, Lehi), whose members were volunteers and whose sole method of recruitment was by social pressure, service in the Israeli army has preserved something of the aura of a burden of honour, willingly borne. This apparent eagerness to serve has remained even when most present-day recruits are called up under legislation which requires every 18-year-old Israeli to spend two to three years in uniform. Many youngsters are reluctant to give up so much valuable time to army service which is often monotonous and distasteful; all the same, having been taught to relate favourably to the army, most do what is expected of them.

Like young people in every country where conscription is in force, a proportion of Israelis try to shirk service through any kind of legal loophole. In some countries such stratagems are widespread, and attract little or no opprobrium. But in Israel they are censured by most sections of society. The professional middle classes, in particular, are in favour of compulsory military service and frown upon anyone who drags his feet.

This convention of breathless veneration towards the duty of "service to the homeland" may explain the startled incomprehension which greeted the emergence of the "Group of 27" in July 1979, particularly as the young men concerned had middle class backgrounds. And it may explain why attitudes voiced in the press towards the group continue to exhibit a blend of indignation and scorn, usually expressed in a tone of bewilderment. How dare they — graduates of some of Israel's elite schools and sons of the most respected families — take the liberty of striking at the country's holy of holies: the army? A. Schweitzer wrote in Haaretz: "They don't know exactly what they are doing and they lack — apparently owing to the education they received or failed to receive — a sense of belonging and of obligation to the society in which they grew up and which allows them the privilege of mounting a verbal rebellion." His comments were about the mildest fired off by the establishment when 27 pupils from senior classes in various Israeli high schools published in 1979 an open letter addressed to the then defence minister, Ezer Weizman:

By virtue of our opposition to occupation, and to the oppression of the Palestinian people, we, the undersigned, upon being called up for military service, shall refuse to serve in the occupied territories. We are convinced that our refusal contributes to the cause of peace between the Jewish people in Israel and the Palestinian Arab people.

The step these youngsters were threatening to take had no precedent in Israel. Over recent years a number of Israeli soldiers (the present writer included) have expressed their objections to the continued repression of the Palestinian people by refusing to serve in the territories occupied in 1967. However, these were all acts of conscience by isolated individuals; almost without exception the soldiers involved were reservists called out for a few weeks' annual duty. Such breaches of discipline are handled leniently, the objectors being punished by token jail sentences, upon completion of which they are usually transferred to another unit stationed inside pre-1967 Israel.

Under the circumstances, the military authorities were probably acting wisely in playing such demonstrations down. But they faced a far knottier problem with the Group of 27. The emergence of an organised group of 27 men, all of whom were due to begin a two to three year term of regular service, set alarm bells jangling in Israel's establishment. To top everything else, the publication of their letter forewarning the military authorities of their planned act of disobedience flung down the gauntlet. Israel's generals had never before faced a challenge of this nature.

Like other Western countries, Israel cultivates the myth of "apolitical" military service: political debate — including of issues arising from the army's own duties — is out of place within the framework of the army. This organisation is allegedly subject to the national consensus, as expressed by government decisions and instructions to the military chiefs. Israeli generals frequently ride roughshod over the myth of political neutrality, being actively involved in almost every sphere of official policy-making. Unlike them, however, ordinary soldiers and junior officers are expected not to let their political convictions influence their behaviour when in uniform. Even when profoundly uneasy over the actions they are ordered to carry out, Israeli soldiers are taught to obey first, and "save the politics till you get home."

One of the more flagrant examples of such "loyal" suppression of views occurred at the start of the 1956 Sinai campaign, when Israel joined forces with France and Britain against Egypt. When the proposal for the attack was submitted to the Israeli cabinet, it met strenuous opposition from the two ministers representing Mapam, the left-wing Zionist-Socialist Party. However, the majority of cabinet ministers backed the plan and the moment the cabinet decision was taken Mapam changed its tune. As Israeli columns lunged into Sinai, Mapam's daily newspaper carried an editorial which included the ominous phrase "the die is cast", implying that the attack on Egypt was a decree from above, rather than a political decision. Abandoning its own arguments against the campaign, Mapam told its soldier adherents to regard the present war as yet another battle for the survival of Israel, in which all must do their duty.

The result was a tragic irony: young Mapam members went into action, resentfully aware of taking part in an imperialist plot against Egypt's people. They fought and died in a war they despised and rejected. With scarcely an exception, it never occurred to any of them to carry their objections and reservations to their logical conclusion,



مكتبة الأمل

مركزنا من الأمل

EEC group declines to condemn Israel

STRASBOURG, France, June 19 (A.P.)—The European Parliament condemned the rising tide of violence in the Middle East today, but declined to adopt a proposal that the European Economic Community ask Israel to pay reparations for the raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor.

By a vote of 93-16, the EEC's newly elected legislature condemned in a resolution "the use of force as a means of resolving political disputes" and said it was alarmed at the danger of serious conflict in the Middle East and the possible consequences for world as a whole.

The resolution urged countries in the Middle East to submit to section by the International Atomic Energy Agency and asked the governments in the area to ensure nuclear non-proliferation.

It's not a question of pointing a finger at any nation", West German delegate Erik Blumenfeld said during a brief debate late last night. "The point at stake is to create an area that does not have nuclear weapons."

And several other speakers from European countries should

make sure they don't add to Middle East tensions by supplying nuclear materials to countries in the region.

It was a clear reference to the fact that France had designed and provided material for the Iraqi reactor, attacked by Israeli F-16 jets on June 7.

Instead of supplying such facilities, Mr. Blumenfeld said, "Europe must take on the task of bringing the countries in the region together."

European Parliament resolutions are only advisory opinions to the executive commission and the governments of the 10-member EEC.

A resolution by communist and socialist delegates calling on Israel to pay reparations and condemning the Israeli raid with harsh language, failed to receive

widespread support and never came to a vote.

Including 29 delegates who abstained, only 138 of the 434 parliament members voted on the resolution.

Mr. David Kimche, director general of the Israeli foreign ministry spent several hours yesterday, urging party leaders not to condemn Israel.

He told reporters Israel "could live" with any resolution adopted but added, "we value very much the understanding of the European Economic Community. He said he told delegates the Israeli raid was designed to allay" fear of a nuclear holocaust."

Mr. Kimche also reiterated his country's rejection of the year old attempt by the EEC to mediate the dispute between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

The EEC initiative calls for involvement of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in negotiations, a condition Israel rejects.

Khaled returns home

RIYADH, June 19 (R)— King Khaled of Saudi Arabia arrived here last night after a three-day state visit to Spain.

The Saudi monarch, who also visited London, Paris and Geneva, had to curtail his activities in Madrid on doctors' advice. He is in delicate health and there was an intense heat wave during his stay.

King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo saw him at the airport.

Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca told reporters the visit had very positive results.

A joint communique issued later by the Spanish foreign ministry said that Spain had reiterated to the Saudis its position that Israel should "withdraw from all Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 including Jerusalem."

Spain also reaffirmed its support for Palestinian self-determination, it said.

The communique said both governments condemned Israel's intervention in Lebanon and


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Negotiations over American bases in Greece suspended

ATHENS, June 19 (R)— The Greek government has said it had suspended negotiations with the United States on a 7 agreement providing for the operation of American military bases in Greece.

A foreign ministry statement said the talks on a peace and economic cooperation pact had ended exclusively with disagreement on a number of points.

Peace negotiations were expected to start after Greek general elections, due no later than November.

The suspended negotiations concerned the future status and operation of four U.S. bases — two in Athens and two on the island of Crete — and several small installations.

Until a new agreement is negotiated by the government that emerges from the elections, the status of the bases will be governed by a 1953 agreement which Greece no longer regards as serving its interests.

The foreign ministry announcement, issued after a cabinet meeting presided over by Prime Minister George Rallis, said the Greek government remained in favour of maintaining American facilities which served both Greek and NATO defence interests.

Religious strife in Cairo leaves 2 dead, 31 hurt

CAIRO, June 19 (R)— Fresh street clashes have erupted in a poverty-stricken district of Cairo after a night of religious strife in which two people were killed and 31 injured.

The interior ministry said the trouble started in the Zawya Al Hamra area with a quarrel between a Muslim and his Christian neighbour and developed into exchanges of gunfire and stone-throwing.

Nearly 24 hours later, groups of Muslim youths were still milling through the dusty, sun-baked streets and riot police had to fire tear-gas as further, minor clashes erupted.

Hundreds of helmeted riot police were drafted into the area. Armoured cars patrolled the pot-holed roads and an ambulance took away injured.


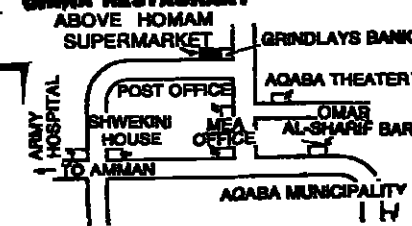


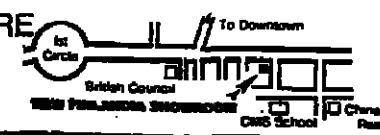
The violence, which was confined to a small area of the city, was the worst since Muslim fundamentalists and Christian Copts clashed in the southern Egyptian town of Asyut in March last year.

Witnesses in the predominantly-Muslim area told reporters they heard occasional shots during the day. In a back-alley youths chanting *Allahu Akbar* (God is great) swarmed around a mosque until they were dispersed by riot police.

Extra police patrols were evident in other parts of Cairo but the rest of the city was quiet with most Egyptians staying at home.

Egypt's 43 million population is largely Sunni muslim but there is a substantial Coptic minority put at between four and seven million

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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ECONOMY

Riyadh maintains old oil prices level

GENEVA, June 19 (R)—Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said last night he felt the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had a better understanding of the world oil situation after a two-day meeting of its long-term strategy committee.

The Saudi oil minister, who chaired the meeting, told reporters this would definitely have an impact on the 13-member organisation's future strategy and particularly its pricing formula.

Asked if he had expressed such a willingness to the six-nation committee, Sheikh Yamani replied: "I have not said that."

Asked what the meeting had achieved, Sheikh Yamani said: "we achieved a better understanding of the present situation, which will definitely have an impact on our strategy, especially on the pricing formula."

He did not elaborate but said the committee would hold another meeting in August.

The Saudi minister's informal comments to reporters on leaving the hotel where the two-day meeting took place were the only information on the results of the meeting, which followed a full-scale OPEC ministerial conference here three weeks ago.

At that meeting, the 13 member states agreed to freeze their oil prices and the majority of them said they would cut production.

Saudi Arabia, although under pressure from states maintaining

high price levels to cut production and raise its price, would not commit itself to production cuts and said it would continue charging \$32 a barrel.

The OPEC conference last month asked the long-term strategy committee under Sheikh Yamani to review the world market situation and report back as soon as possible.

The committee's main concern was to review OPEC estimates of its future market share against the

background of the current oil glut, reduced demand from industrialised countries and competition from alternative energy sources like coal and nuclear power.

Saudi Arabia has been pushing for a new pricing system which would link oil prices to inflation and Western growth. The original Saudi formula presented last September would have effectively boosted oil prices by two to three per cent a year.

U.S. monetary policies worry Western Europe

STRASBOURG, June 19 (R)—The European Parliament called last night for a united stand by the European Common Market on U.S. monetary policy.

The parliament voted by 93 to one in support of a resolution urging contact at the highest possible level between the EEC and the United States to discuss the effects of the strong dollar on economic recovery in Europe and elsewhere.

The motion also sought greater harmonisation of the monetary policies of EEC member states, the establishment of a European community fund and increased use of the EEC's embryo currency

unit, the ECU.

The motion was in line with a mounting chorus of West European concern, led by France's new Socialist government, that President Reagan's non-interventionist policies were contributing to economic stagnation in the EEC by forcing up European interest rates to compete with high U.S. rates.

It urged coordinated action by the governments of EEC member states as well as by the Common Market's main policy-making body, the EEC Council, and the EEC Commission.

A joint mover of the motion, Mr. Giorgio Ruffolo, an Italian

Socialist said U.S. took an overly strong dollar, stabilising European economy but the Reagan administration was totally indifferent to the EEC commission's economic and financial Mr. Francois-Xavier Or successul international cooperation and a strong dollar were essential future of the European System (EMS).

But he added that measures were needed to the economic climate entry policies should not on excessively.

Japan hints at moderate export drive

THE HAGUE, June 19 (R)—Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki arrived in the Netherlands yesterday and went straight into talks with Dutch Prime Minister Dries van Agt.

Mr. Suzuki, who arrived from London near the end of a two-week tour of six West European countries aimed at soothing trade tensions, is expected to face criticism of a growing trade imbalance between the Netherlands and Japan.

Mr. van Agt is expected to impress on Mr. Suzuki the need for voluntary restraint in exports such as colour television tubes. He also wants freer access for Dutch companies to the Japanese market.

The Dutch have said they will allow higher car imports from Japan if its overall exports to the Benelux countries this year hold at 1980 levels.

The Dutch concession means Japan can cut deliveries to Belgium by seven per cent and comes at a time when most European countries are demanding that Japan reduce its car imports.

In a speech prepared for delivery at a lunch for the Japanese leader, Mr. van Agt said trade winds between the two countries had blown hard in the last decade but an occasional change in the wind direction would be welcome.

This morning Mr. Suzuki met Queen Beatrix and will later sign a cultural treaty between Japan and the Netherlands. He leaves for Paris this evening.

Meanwhile, Japan's foreign Economics Affairs Director General Hiroshi Fukuda, indicated today that Japan would take steps to moderate its export drive to Europe.

He was speaking at a press conference after the Japanese trade

mission led by Mr. Suzuki concluded a day's talks with the Dutch prime minister.

Mr. Fukuda said his government would hold informal talks with Japanese industry to discuss them from export aimed at specific sectors in countries where they are damaging.

IATA considers switch to its reserve currency

GENEVA, June 19 (R)—The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is discussing whether to calculate air fares in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) instead of U.S. dollars and sterling, but the 100 member airlines are still some way from agreement, an IATA spokesman said.

He said IATA was considering the switch to SDRs, a hybrid reserve currency created by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), because of accounting problems

caused by fluctuations of the dollar and sterling on foreign exchange.

Most IATA member airlines backed the scheme, but several doubts. These include American airlines who do their business in dollars and large European airlines who would have to retrain staff affected by the change to pay for their local currency.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Children's Programme
6:05 Rainbow
6:30 Bartlestar Galactica
7:10 Local Programme
7:25 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:30 Local Programme
10:15 Feature Film
11:00 News in Arabic
11:10 Cont. of the Film

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:20 French Varieties
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Documentary Film
9:30 Saturday Variety Show
10:00 News in English
10:15 Feature Film

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:30 Eternal Jerusalem
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Radiotheque
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Over a Cup of Tea
15:00 Concert Hour
15:03 News Summary
15:06 Instrumentals
15:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Melody Time
17:30 In Concert
18:00 Play of the Week
19:00 News Bulletin
19:30 Top Twenty
20:30 Men from the Ministry

21:00 Classical Music
22:00 Sign off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1143 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Keynotes
04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; British Press Review 05:15 About Britain 05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Mendelssohn and the British Scene 07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 A Composer Speaks 08:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30 The New Single Singers 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 Net Work UK 13:30 Time Off, 14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Play of the Week; Klauske 19:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Goods Books 20:30 Mendelssohn and the British Scene 21:00 Short Story 21:15 Wimbleton Preview 21:30 People and Politics 22:00 World News; From our own Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 23:00 Reflections 23:45 Sports Round-up 23:50 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

03:30 The Breakfast Show: news.

on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English; news/words and their stories, feature, short stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 News and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English; news/words and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

7:40 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Kuwait
9:45 Karachi, Dubai
9:50 Beirut
9:55 Doha
10:00 Dhahran
10:05 Abu Dhabi
11:00 Riyadh (SV)
11:40 Cairo (EA)
11:40 Abu Dhabi (SR)
11:55 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
17:55 Chicago, N. York
18:00 Vienna (SK)
17:25 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
17:25 London (BA)
17:40 Copenhagen, Athens
17:55 Cairo (EA)
18:00 London
18:45 Paris, Beirut (AF)
19:10 Cairo (EA)
19:50 Frankfurt
19:50 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
20:00 Beirut (MEA)
23:40 Cairo (EA)
24:00 Baghdad
24:55 London (BA)
01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

5:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
7:00 Agaba
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:50 Frankfurt
11:20 Tripoli, Tunis
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Brussels
12:00 London
12:05 Riyadh (SV)

12:30 Paris
12:30 Athens, Zurich (SR)
12:40 Cairo (EA)
13:00 Cairo
16:20 Kuwait (KAC)
19:00 Kuwait
19:45 Baghdad
20:00 Cairo
20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
20:30 Cairo (EA)
01:00 Cairo
02:30 Rawalpindi (BA)

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Mohammad Omran 73172

Zarga:

Abdulkharem Al Khushshneh 83022

Irbid:

Adnan Al Halbouni 2460

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Al Hadeethah (-)
Taxida 44660
Al Neil 44433
Tariq 23024
Shamsani 65294
Asen 66503

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Hassan Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries).

The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordania Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabal Luweldah. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 2:47
Sunrise 4:29
Dhuhr 11:37
Asr 3:18
Maghreb 6:46
Isha 8:28

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	98.4/98.6	UAE dirham	91.1/91.4	(for every 100)	28.
Lebanese pound	78/79	Omani riyal	966.5/968.6	French franc	59.
Syrian pound	51/52.1	U.S. dollar	339/335	Dutch guilder	127.9
Iraqi dinar	722/723	U.K. sterling	662.8/671.8	Swedish crown	66.
Kuwaiti dinar	1195.3/1200	W. German mark	142.1/143	Belgium franc	86.
Egyptian pound	393/400	Swiss franc	162.6/163.6	Japanese yen	(for every 100) 150.7
Qatari riyal	91.7/91.9	Italian lire			

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	75111	Firstaid, fire, police	
Civil Defence rescue	61111	Fire headquarters	
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2	Cablegram or telegram	
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3	Telephone:	
Police headquarters	39141	Information	
Najdoh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken)	24 hours a day for emergency	Jordan and Middle East trunk calls	
Airport information (ALIA)	21111, 37777	Overseas radio and satellite calls	
Jordan Television (ALJA)	92285/92286	Telephone maintenance and repair service	
Radio Jordan	73111		
	74111		

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	80	50	Grape leaves	300
Eggplant	130	80	Bananas	260
Potatoes (imported)	120	90	Apples (African, Japanese)	410
Marrow (small)	100	70	Apples (American, Chilean, Red)	470
Marrow (large)	60	40	Apples (American, Chilean, Green)	430
Cucumber (small)	260	180	Apples (Double Red)	270
Cucumber (large)	120	80	Apples (Starkens)	220
Fagous	130	70	Melons	120
Peas	200	150	Water Melons	150
Okra (Green)	300	200	Pump (Red)	280
Okra (Red)	180	120	Pump (Yellow)	320
Muloukhiyah	80	50	Apricots	350
Hot Green Pepper	440	300	Cherries	350
Cabbage	80	50	Lemons (Valencia, Waco)	190
Onions (dry)	90	70	Oranges (Valencia, Waco)	140
Garlic	180	120	Oranges (Waco)	140
Carrots	90	70	Grapefruit	140
Potatoes (local)	140	100		

كشورنا من الامم

Referees attempt to improve Jordan's football standards

By Phyllis Hughes
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, June 19 — Jordan's football League will be kicking a start in the next few weeks. Whidat Club defending their League Division One title.

As a warm up to the start of the League in July there will be a Cup match between Whidat and the champions of Jordan Football Club next Friday at the City Stadium.

Football is growing increasingly popular in Jordan and players are getting better all the time, according to president of the referees committee, Mr. Mamdouh Khorma.

At their chances of playing professional matches are restricted. One move to improve the standards 12 referees visited Britain on a trip organised by the Football Council.

They spent two weeks at the Football Association headquarters in Lillieshall, Shire, watching top league football, watching top league football, watching top league football, watching top league football.

Mr. Khorma said that they had many things from their trip, principally that referees in England were figures of respect.

It doesn't matter if the referee's decision is wrong—that decision is still final in England," said Khorma. "In Jordan people heckle and shout at the referee."

Mr. Khorma was disappointed that the Football Association in England appeared to re-stimulate the knowledge of

the Jordanian referees. In fact on one occasion he was offered a two year old copy of the FA rules — when he already had a 1981 copy!

In Jordan clubs can join one of four divisions in the League according to their ability. There are 16 clubs in the First Division headed by last year's winner Whidat, 18 clubs in the Second Division, 20 in the Third and 25 in the Fourth.

There is also a tournament for the under 20's and one for the under-16's which only started last year. The Jordan Football Association has about 60 referees including four international referees who have won their FIFA badges and are qualified to referee matches all over the world.

Mr. Khorma explained: "All our referees are voluntary, although we do pay expenses for them. They have to undergo strict training before they are allowed to referee league games."

This training includes a written examination and then a six-monthly medical and physical test to ensure that they are fit to do the job properly.

"Just like the top teams, the top referees move up the league too," said Mr. Khorma. "If they are able they can win 'promotion' after they have refereed at least 30 games in their particular division."

Referees are getting busier and busier in Jordan. Demands on them during the four-month season are great with games being played almost once a night and occasionally with two matches a day.

Mr. Khorma believes that Jordan's referees are able enough to referee games throughout the



Mr. Mamdouh Khorma

Middle East and they are currently investigating the possibilities of arranging some sort of league within the Arab countries, perhaps like the European Cup. But football will not be able to grow further in this country unless facilities are improved says Mr. Khorma.

"First of all we need at least three or four new stadiums," he said. "We have only one at the Sports City at the moment and this is painfully inadequate for the number of people who want to watch a match."

"Last year we were drawing crowds of 20,000 to 30,000 for each game. We want everyone to be able to enjoy the games — especially families."

They are so keen to promote

family entertainment in fact that children are admitted free if they attend with their families.

Mr. Khorma also thinks that it is vital that players are given more intensive training. He wants to see intensive courses to help the players reach European standards.

"I believe that our players are young and they have the talent, but unfortunately it isn't being developed enough," said Mr. Khorma.

"We need someone who will really concentrate on their performance — then I see no reason why we should not be able to produce a World Cup team in the foreseeable future."

That may be a little ambitious for the time being but for the moment the FA are concentrating on getting together a team for the 1984 Olympics.

Mr. Khorma hopes too for smooth, green grassy pitches for the players. At the moment play is restricted to the summer months because the pitches are just mud in winter. In the summer the grass soon scorches and dries out.

"I would love to see proper grass pitches. I'm sure the standard of play would be improved with good pitches."

Mr. Khorma himself knows what he is talking about. He played football until 1957 when he developed knee trouble. He then became a referee and won his FIFA badge. He continued his work until forced to retire through kidney trouble.

Nevertheless he still remains president of the referees committee and takes a great interest in sports in schools, through his job at the Ministry of Education.

Andrea Jaeger meets Tracy Austin in the BMW Tennis final

EASTBOURNE, England, June 19 (A.P.) — Andrea Jaeger of the United States defeated Czech-born Martina Navratilova 6-2, 3-6, 6-3 today to reach the \$125,000 BMW women's grass courts Tennis Championships.

The 16-year-old schoolgirl from Lincolnshire, Illinois, played almost exclusively from the baseline and her tactics frustrated the 24-year-old two-time Wimbledon champion. Navratilova had been expected to play defending champion Tracy Austin in tomorrow's final.

But third seeded Jaeger, her pony tails swaying in the breeze, outlasted her in a tense final set.

Jaeger's 1 hour 30 minutes victory ended Navratilova's three-match winning streak in contests between the two. This was the first time they had met on grass.

"That was very satisfying," Jaeger said. "Any victory over Martina is a good one, but especially on grass because her serve and volley game is so suited to this surface."

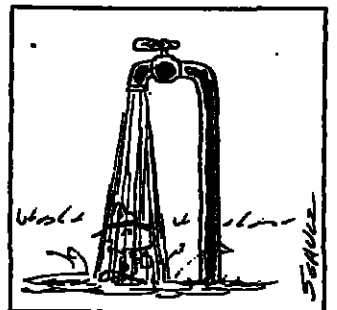
Navratilova's game was dotted with error in the first set. But Jaeger playing steadily with good length, broke her in the fifth and seventh games. The exiled Czech hit back in the second set and won three of the last four games of the set without dropping a point.

But Jaeger returned service magnificently to break her opponent in the second game of the final set. Then kept her nose in front as Navratilova strove to get back into the match.

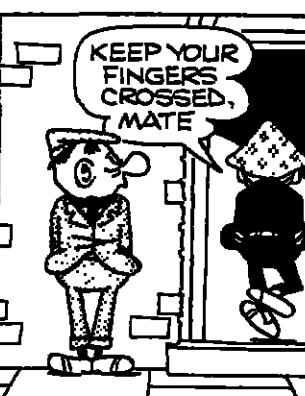
Navratilova saved two match points in the eighth game, but Jaeger then held her service for the match. Navratilova said afterward she was happy that a nagging stomach muscle injury had not worsened. "I had my chances but I'm not making any excuses. Andrea is very tough."

Tracy Austin of the United States romped in the final with a 6-0, 6-1 victory over 19-year-old Barbara Potter, also of the United States.

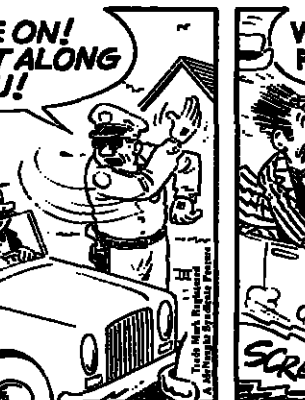
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Arab basketball referees meet for training

AMMAN, June 19 (Petra) — A delegation of referees from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) arrived here today to take part in International basketball refereeing training session which is organised by the Jordan Basketball Federation in cooperation with the Faculty of Sports at the University of Jordan and the Arab and International Basketball Federations. The delegates from Saudi Arabia and Iraq arrived yesterday to take part in this session which will be opened by Minister of Culture and Youth Ibrahim Abu Nowar.

Jim Watt of Britain defends his title

LONDON, June 19 (R) — Britain's Jim Watt would rather be eating Alexis Arguello of Nicaragua for a quiet drink and a chat on a narrow night instead of in defence of his World Boxing Council (WBC) lightweight title in London's Wembley Arena. But though it would prefer to introduce Arguello to some of the rarer malt 'skies of his native Scotland, that should not be taken as an indication of any lack of spirit on the world champion's part. The men struck up an instant friendship when they first met and Watt has studiously avoided Arguello since. Watt, 32, won the title from Colombian Alfredo Peralta in 1979, and his fifth defence, for which he will receive \$750,000 is likely to be the last fight of his long career. So all mutual admiration will be gotten tomorrow.

Thorpe leads the U.S. Open Golf

ARDMORE, Pennsylvania, June 19 (R) — Jim Thorpe took a one-stroke lead into today's second round of the U.S. Open Golf Championship after the bigger names faltered on the opening day around the short but tight Merion course. Thorpe, the first black to lead the open in modern history, surpassed his own expectations by winding up at the head of the 146-man field.

But the great players did not find it easy. Tom Watson, Ben Crenshaw and Jerry Pate had 70s while Ray Floyd, one of the favourites, struggled in with a 75.

Thorpe, 32, has never finished higher than 80th on the U.S. tour and failed in half a dozen previous attempts to qualify for the open.

But Thorpe, one of 12 children raised by a greenskeeper in Roxboro, North Carolina, made the most of his opportunity on a hot, sunny day yesterday.

He relied on irons off most of the tees and kept his ball clear of the dense rough lining the fairways. He said he "wedged it well and putted well."

After completing his round early in the day he said he expected even lower scores because "you have a lot of great players out there and the course is not playing that hard."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES E. GOREN

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West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ J107
♥ 854
♦ 975
♣ AJ108

EAST
♠ A4
♥ 1063
♦ 862
♣ KJ3

SOUTH
♠ KQ983
♥ K97
♦ AQ4
♣ KQ

bidding:
b West North East
Pass 2 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass Pass
ing lead: Two of ♣

metimes there are ways of finding out what partner in the suit he has led. "discovery plays," as are called in the trade, a touch of elegance to

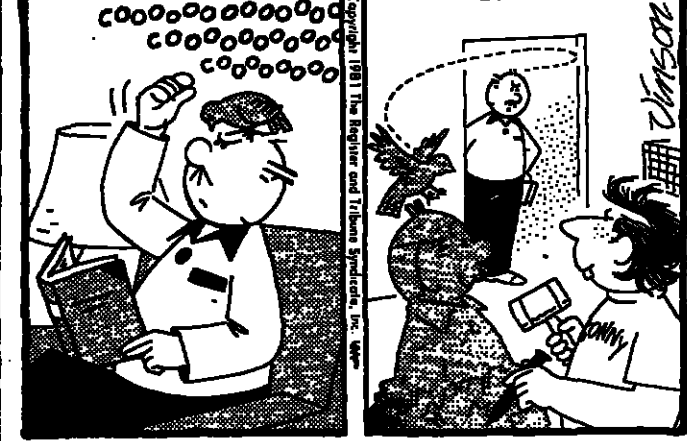
the South might have in a no trump contract had chosen to renege no trump or if had rebid three no rather than four. Not that the no game couldn't be. It would have re exact defense; but ally the same defense necessary to thwart er from scoring up four

West led a low diamond. Since it was highly unlikely that, against a suit contract, West would lead away from an ace into the strong hand, East decided that he had to know who held the queen of diamonds if he was going to conduct an intelligent defense. So he made the expert play of the jack to the first trick. That could not cost if partner had the queen, for it would still force the ace.

Declarer won the queen of diamonds and led the king of spades. East took the ace and now took stock. Declarer almost surely held the ace of diamonds, so there were not many tricks to be had in that suit. And dummy's club suit presented a very obvious threat—declarer might well shed one or more losers on that suit unless the defenders took their tricks quickly. The defense needed three more tricks if they were going to defeat the hand, and the only suit that offered any hope of more than one trick was hearts.

One problem was solved—the second was which heart to lead. The winning play is the ten because that nets the defenders three tricks in the suit and a one-trick set. East found the correct shift. Had he led a low heart, declarer would simply duck and the defenders would be able to score only two heart tricks. Declarer would later discard his remaining losers on clubs after drawing trumps, and so fulfill his contract.

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



"Give up one. Either sculpting or raising pigeons."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SOITH
CLUHG
AIRFUN
LAHRDY

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: SOOTY CLUCK JACKET ENOUGH
Answer: What the lady boxer was, absolutely! — A KNOCKOUT

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is your day to put in motion a new plan of action that could result in financial gains in the days ahead. Be sure to maintain the status quo in your present business dealings.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Put those fine talents you possess to work by improving your surroundings. Take time to enjoy the company of friends.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A day to confer with advisers and to follow the advice given to you. Finish chores before going out for pleasure.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Persuade your friends to go along with your ideas for mutual gain. Attend the social but avoid a troublesome person.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good day to engage in civic affairs that could make your position in the community more favorable. Be poised.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Go to the right sources for the data you need in a new project. Add only the right kind of persons to your roster of friends.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Use more modern methods in handling present duties and get excellent results. Take steps to improve your health.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try to cooperate more with associates and have greater success in the future. Show more enthusiasm in daily routines.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Look at your duties at from a different angle and you can get them done more efficiently and with less effort.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Exercise your finest talents at recreations you like and gain much from them. Show more devotion to loved one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be of greater help to your family and have more accord and happiness in the future. State your views to loved one.

THE Daily Crossword by Herbert E. Smith

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ACROSS | 26 Certain ocean surface | 49 Pipelish relative | 9 Pilots |
| 1 Golf strokes | 31 Suggests letters | 51 Bit marine | 10 Mashed plants |
| 6 Sailors | 35 —annum | 53 Teut. | 11 Tibetan monk |
| 10 Large number | 36 Plant anew | 57 Ages or stages | 12 At any time |
| 14 Acclaim | 38 "—a Grecian Urn" | 61 Create | 13 Go |
| 15 Touch | 38 Actress | 62 Fuel | 21 At no time |
| 16 Roof overhang | 40 Marine snails | 64 Element used in medicine | 23 Radio disturbance |
| 17 Consecrate | 42 Hawaiian staple | 65 Service letter in Spain | 26 Potatoes |
| 18 Italian coins | 43 Five yaks | 66 River in Spain | 27 Frightening |
| 19 Hearty approval | 44 Terminus | 67 Genetic identical cells | 28 Sphere of interest |
| 20 Ocean path | 46 Describing fish at times | 68 Strip Germ fabric | 29 Heroic |
| 22 Toward | 47 Describing fish at times | 69 Germ fabric | 30 Water lily |
| 24 South Fr. | 48 Describing fish at times | 70 Twilled fabric | 32 Lazar |
| 25 "Vital d"— | | | 33 Water birds |
| | | | 34 Styly disparaging |
| | | | 37 Pack |
| | | | 41 Cloud: Fr. |
| | | | 44 Collection of weapons |
| | | | 48 Relatives |
| | | | 50 Bird |
| | | | 52 Delve |
| | | | 54 Porgy |
| | | | 55 Undergo defeat |
| | | | 56 German article |
| | | | 57 Trudge |
| | | | 58 Smell |
| | | | 59 —a-ling |
| | | | 60 Snicker— |
| | | | 63 Exist |

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

GREEN	SMALL	AMAR
ARLD	POLAR	WHITE
LEED	RAVIL	TICON
DEAR	SHOR	WADAN
FUND	BOB	
ASSORT	PROSTED	
STILE	BLUNT	RIA
RAID	HOUSE	FORT
EBE	TINSE	LODGE
EMASSIE	TUREN	
ALL	PICT	
SINCERELY	YOURS	
PIGG	NATAL	IBET
ROTE	ERRAT	SLAY
WEAR	DETIE	EVIRE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14					15				16			
17					18				19			
20					21			22		23		
					24			25				
26	27	28			29	30		31		32	33	34
35					36			37		38		
39					40			41		42		
43					44			45		46		
47					48			49		50		
					51			52		53		
54	55	56						57		58	59	60
61					62			63		64		
65					66			67		68		
69					70							

WORLD

Haig assures Asian nations in Manila

'U.S. would consult friends before arms sales to China'

MANILA, June 19 (A.P.) — The administration of President Ronald Reagan did not consult with Japan or other friendly Asian nations on its decision to clear the way for arms sales to China, but it will consult with them before sales are actually made, a senior U.S. State Department official said today.

The official spokesman for U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said Mr. Haig explained the new policy on arms sales to China to the foreign ministers of Japan, Thailand and Malaysia during meetings here today.

Zealand tomorrow for a meeting of ANZUS Pact nations — Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

Although he didn't consult in advance on the decision to lift restrictions on arms sales to China, the senior official who briefed reporters denied suggestions this was an oversight by the administration.

He repeated again, as U.S. officials have said since the arms decision was announced in Peking earlier in the week, that a specific commitment to sell arms has not been made. "There can be no sale until we have an actual specific request from the Chinese. That is the trigger mechanism where consultations would be in order."

Man on crutches attack West German president

DUESSELDORF, June 19 (A.P.) — A man on crutches attacked West German President Karl Carstens before an audience of about 1,000 people at a national convention of the handicapped, authorities said.

Christoph rapped Mr. Carstens across the shin with his metal crutch. Mr. Carstens pushed the man away, and bodyguards subdued him, police said. The man was not arrested, according to the local police spokesman.

Spadolini says he's able to form new Rome cabinet

ROME, June 19 (R) — Republican Party leader Giovanni Spadolini told President Sandro Pertini last night that he was able to form a new Italian government, a presidential spokesman said.

Parliamentary sources said Mr. Spadolini could present his new cabinet to President Pertini by the middle of next week.

ASEAN calls for U.N. force in Kampuchea

MANILA, June 19 (R) — Foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) have unveiled a joint plan to resolve the Kampuchean conflict and called on Vietnam to participate in the peace effort.

The plan calls for a United Nations peace-keeping force in Kampuchea, withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the eventual disarming of all rebels there, according to a communique issued by the foreign ministers of the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia after a two-day meeting yesterday.

200,000 troops in Kampuchea bolstering the Heng Samrin administration and fighting guerrillas loyal to the ousted pro-Peking Khmer Rouge government.

OAU denounces Western stand towards Namibia

NAIROBI, June 19 (A.P.) — The Organisation of African Unity has sharply denounced South Africa, the United States and other Western powers for "obstructing the efforts of the international community" to achieve independence for South West Africa (Namibia).

Washington owns up facilities in China to listen to Soviets

WASHINGTON, June 19 (A.P.) — Two U.S.-equipped intelligence-gathering stations in northwest China have been observed by Soviet missile tests in secret, according to U.S. government sources.

These sources, asking to remain anonymous, confirmed a report by a television station Wednesday night and spoke about the two stations in northwest China with great reluctance because of the potential embarrassment to the Chinese government and the possibility that disclosure might end up in loss of these facilities to the United States.

Charles ends gloomy New York visit

NEW YORK, June 19 (R) — Prince Charles bid farewell to New York yesterday after a visit during which he was dogged by noisy IRA supporters and had his private thoughts on Ireland trumpeted to the world by the city's talkative mayor.

At one point it seemed to some in the audience that the protests brought a halt to the performance but conductor Ashley Lawrence insisted no such break took place.

He said the orchestra never missed a note and the dancers, though nervous over the shouts that interrupted their intense concentration, never missed a step.

Stormy passage of U.K. Nationality Bill

By Margaret Van Hattem

LONDON: For a piece of legislation which ostensibly seeks to do no more than restate, in terms of citizenship, a situation which has existed since the 1971 Immigration Act, the British Nationalities Bill is generating a remarkable amount of heat at home and abroad.

Is it simply a mild outbreak of embarrassment among Britons who do not care to see the racial discrimination implicit in their immigration laws spelt out in terms of first, second and third-class citizenship? Or does the new legislation go further than the U.K. government is prepared to admit?

The bill is designed to tailor British citizenship to fit the restrictions on the right to enter and live in the U.K. which were introduced in the 1971 Immigration Act.

However, the bill imposes certain restrictions on those seeking British citizenship in future, excluding some who would automatically have become citizens of the U.K. and colonies.

It does not automatically cover all children born in Britain. Those born to students, visitors, people whose stay here is subject to conditions, and illegal immigrants will have to live in Britain 10 years before they can register.

gradually severing all ties with them and their descendants, is abandoning them to an uncertain fate.

There are several serious loopholes in the international safeguard system "that can easily be exploited by a country, such as Iraq, if it is determined to obtain a nuclear weapon," Mr. Blum declared.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Hua Guofeng leaves reeducation school

PEKING, June 19 (A.P.) — Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng recently was released from the central party school eight months of political reeducation and is attending preparatory sessions for a central committee meeting, diplomatic sources said.

Zia's successor to be elected in Sep

DACCA, June 19 (A.P.) — Bangladesh will hold presidential elections on Sept. 21 to choose a successor to its assassinated President Ziaur Rahman, Chief Election Commissioner J. Nurul Islam announced last night.

Reagan plan calls for Israeli pullback Kuwaiti paper say

KUWAIT, June 19 (A.P.) — A Kuwaiti newspaper claims U.S. President Ronald Reagan has submitted a plan to Arab proposing a Middle East settlement based on the establishment of a Palestinian state.

The usually well-informed newspaper Al Watan quoted identified senior Arab officials in New York for its information. Dubbing the U.S. plan "the Reagan plan" the newspaper made the following proposals:

U.N. condemns...

(Continued from page 1) United Nations Charter and the norms of international conduct."

1st strong condemnation

A spokesman for Mrs. Kirkpatrick's office, after checking the record books, told reporters it was the first time the United States had supported a resolution in the council "strongly condemning" Israel, though it had backed condemnations eight times and censure of Israel 15 times.

Senators angered

Sen. Charles Mathias, committee member, said Israel Minister Menachem Begin pursuing "action which may lead further and further from procurement with its Art gbourans."

